

## DRIFTING TAKE LENS

DRIVE SWIFTLY  
TOWARDS CANAL

Retreating Boches Have Time to Dig Only Shallow Ditches for Trenches.

## ENEMY IN FORCE

Expected Hun Will Offer Stiff Resistance and Then Retire Behind Waterway.

London, via Montreal, Sept. 3.—The town of Bertincourt, about midway between Bapaume and Maricourt, has been taken by the British, according to reports today. Doignies, about three and a half miles northeast of Bertincourt, also is reported taken.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 3.—(12:31 p.m.)—In heavy fighting last night beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British are reported to have made further progress on a front of 13,000 yards.

The villages of Sandemont and Recourt, more than a mile and a half beyond Dury, the capture of which was announced last night, are reported to have been taken today.

The village of Etain, two miles north of Dury, fell late yesterday at about the same time the British farthest south were capturing Villers-Cagnicourt. These captures were effected after most bitter fighting.

British Storm Machine Guns. The enemy was in force at the last reports to the southwest and to the north of Queant. From the ridges he was pouring a heavy machine gun fire at the British, who were returning the fire and gaining ground at the same time.

On the Somme battlefield the British are driving at a pace generally fast in the direction of the Canal du Nord, where the Germans have erected wire. Their trenches here, however, have only been half dug, it is rumored.

The Germans, it seems to be expected, will offer determined resistance along this line, as they now are in front of it. They are retreating back of the canal if necessary. With their lines at the canal in such an embryonic state, however, little protection will be afforded the enemy should he be forced to take refuge behind them.

On the northern half of the Drocourt-Queant battle front there were some 3,000 prisoners in the cages last night. Thousands more had been taken to the hospitals wounded, while probably more than 2,000 additional captures have been effected on the southern half of the front.

In one place along the line of battle eight German divisions—or rather four comparatively fresh divisions and the remnants of four other divisions—were fighting against three British divisions. An officer from one of these enemy divisions, which was the Second Guards reserve, said, however, that his division had been in the fighting for more than a week and that he and his men were well on their way toward Roquigny.

In his battalion only himself and twenty-four of his men had survived, he declared. He added that the German losses had been heavier than any they had previously suffered.

Capture Town After Town. In their push northward along the Bapaume-Cambrai road the British have reached today the morning reported the British in today's advance to have pushed some three and a half miles beyond this point. The town of Villers-au-Flos, south of Bapaume, was in British hands early last evening after severe fighting. After taking Sully-Sallière the British pushed on across the Bapaume-Peronne road and in the fighting just to the north of the town they were toward Roquigny.

The Germans were in heavy force in the region of Noreuil and hard fighting was in progress there.

There is every reason to believe the enemy is hurrying his retirement on this part of the British front to get behind what is left of his defensive line. This new line of defense he expected to take up behind the Canal du Nord is not considered very strong and is too near Douai and Cambrai to be comfortable to the enemy.

SAFE CONDUCT GRANTED  
REFUGEES FROM RUSSIAGERMANS DICTATE POLICY  
OF FINLAND.

Hundred Americans Among Fleeing Nationals, Swedish Minister Reports.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Safe conduct for passage through Finland has been granted to citizens of allied countries seeking to leave Russia. The Finnish authorities dictating the policy of the Finnish government having made no objection to the arrangement.

Special trains will be provided for the refugees, who include some 100 Americans, to carry them through Finland to the nearest Swedish port to embark for their homes.

The state department was informed of the arrangement today through the Swedish minister at Helsinki. Most of the American and allied nationals will come from Moscow and Petrograd, in which cities they have gathered from various points. Their number is assumed to be comparatively small.

AMBULANCE DRIVERS  
CHASED BY AVIATORS

Hun Flier Drops Two Bombs Trying to Destroy Red Cross Ambulances.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Stanley B. Rogers, of Stoney Brook, N. Y., and John Lawrence, of Bloomfield, N. J., American ambulance drivers, report that they were chased for nearly a mile by a German aviator, in spite of the large Red Cross markings on their ambulance. The Hun flier dropped two bombs, one of which fell twenty feet in front of the ambulance. Then he sprayed the other ambulance with machine gun fire.

GIVE FIVE HOURS TO  
BUILDING 155 MM. GUNS

Washington, Sept. 3.—Employees of the Bullard Engineering Works, Bridgeport, Conn., celebrated Labor day by giving without any compensation, five hours of their time to constructing 155 millimeter guns for the American army overseas. In announcing this last night, the ordnance department made public this telegram sent to Gen. Pershing by the men: "To help you win and win soon, we propose to give Labor day a meaning true to its name by giving, without compensation, five hours of our time on this national holiday to the building of 155 millimeter guns to shoot the Hun."

S. O. S. CALL FOR  
REINFORCEMENTS

French and Americans Threaten German Lines North of Aisne.

## HUN ATTACKS REPORTED

French Attack Between Aisne and Coucy le Chateau Supported by Tanks.

(By Henry G. Wales, I. N. S. Staff Correspondent.)

With the American Army on the Aisne-Vesle front, Sept. 2.—(10 p.m.)—With the French and Americans threatening to smash through the German lines north of the Aisne, the German command at Vauxaillon sent an urgent demand for reinforcements of Prussian guards, it was learned this afternoon.

Eight German regiments of infantry and two of artillery were represented in the first batch of 200 prisoners captured east of Torgny-Sorny. These include eight officers and fifty-two non-coms.

Two German attacks were delivered on the Vesle front during the night, but both were beaten off.

The fighting centered in the region of Devit wood and the nearby Chateau. The Germans are nervous on this front and all night long kept sending up flares incessantly. These flares lit up the whole fighting zone. Long-range American guns are keeping the Aisne river bridges under fire.

The French attacked between the Aisne and Coucy-le-Chateau at 2 o'clock this afternoon, supported by numerous tanks.

Before the infantry charged a concentrated barrage fire was laid down on the German positions.

Within an hour the storming columns had crossed the highway running northward from Soissons through Coucy-le-Chateau and dashed into Neuilly and Tenny-Sorny. The old trench systems that had been fought out in the past and which were flanked by long lines of barbed wire were quickly reached and passed.

Despite strong German resistance the attacking columns pressed on, overcoming all opposition in the woods and farms. Field artillery rained up and the guns were planted on the bare plateau taking the retreating enemy under their fire.

Numerous German prisoners were captured, the majority of them being officers.

H. G. Wales' Bravery. Among the stories told by Mr. Gibbons in his talk at the Press club, in New York, was one concerning Secretary Baker's visit to France. "The secretary was the first to see the front line," he said. "It seems that preparations had been made to receive him in the just of war when a certain village in France in which is located a college of instruction for American staff officers. A company of our troops awaited his arrival. When a big touring car was observed coming down the road at high speed this guard of troops was lined up at attention to receive Mr. Baker. When the car arrived its occupant was found to be Wales, of the International News Service. Another car was sighted and the process was repeated. This car brought Maj. Frederick Palmer, the press officer. The officer in command then left. Interest, and when Secretary Baker finally arrived he received no attention whatever at the hands of the military guard. Mr. Gibbons referred to the fine impression made everywhere in France by Mr. Baker, because of his democratic manner and geniality.

Mr. Gibbons referred to the daring and initiative of the American correspondents at the front, and cited instances where these men had faced deadly perils in their pursuit of news. Lincoln Eyre, he said, had dared death in helping to care for American wounded. Julius Wood, of the Chicago Daily News, had gone over the top with the troops. H. G. Wales, of the International News Service, had gone over the German lines in an observation airplane. These instances, he explained, were merely typical of the work the correspondents are doing all the time.

ALLIED ARMY IN RUSSIA  
CAPTURES ENEMY POSTS

North of Obozerskaya, 75 Miles of Archangel—Armored Train Guns Effective.

London, Sept. 3.—Entente allied troops in northern European Russia, aided by Russian forces, on Aug. 31 captured the enemy's positions north of Obozerskaya, seventy-five miles south of Archangel, according to an official report issued today by the British war office. The captured position was consolidated and a subsequent enemy counter attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

The allied troops are pushing on to Obozerskaya. The guns of the allied armored train were very effective in the fight.

DE FACTO POWER  
IS RECOGNIZED

United States Accepts Czechoslovak as Co-Belligerent Nation

## AGAINST CENTRAL POWERS

Step Follows Similar Action on Part of Great Britain, France and Italy.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The United States has recognized the Czechoslovak peoples as a co-belligerent nation in the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Prof. T. G. Masarik, the Czechoslovak president of the national council and commander-in-chief of the Czechoslovak armies fighting in Russia, France and Italy, met Secretary Lansing at the state department at noon today and was formally notified of President Wilson's action.

Great Britain, France and Italy already have recognized the Czechoslovak peoples having taken up arms against the international expedition which is aiding the Czechs and loyal Russians in re-establishing the eastern front. The headquarters of the national council are at Prague, Moravia, and a portion of Galicia, all now under Austrian domination.

Lansing's Statement. In extending recognition Secretary Lansing said: "The Czechoslovak peoples have taken up arms against the German and Austrian empires, and having placed organized armies in the field which are waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations, and in prosecution of their independent purposes in the present war, confided supreme political authority to the Czechoslovak national council."

"The government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czechoslovak peoples thus organized and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires."

"It also recognizes the Czechoslovak national council as a de facto belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czechoslovak people."

"The government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the de facto government thus organized, for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Race Numbers 8,500,000. The Czechoslovakians are two divisions of a race now estimated to number about 8,500,000 people. They lived in southern Central Europe long before the advent of Christianity, and in spite of generation of subjugation, have successfully resisted Germanization.

Prague, their chief city, is still distinctly Czech and the national feeling has remained strong throughout the original territory, to be fanned into flame by the hopes aroused by the war.

STRUCK BLOW FOR FREEDOM

Americans With British Carry All Their Objectives in Belgium.

YANKEES ON THE JOB

Piece of Cool-Headed Strategy for Sammies Rout Germans and Save Day.

With the British Army on the Flanders front, Sept. 2.—The American troops that struck with the British in Belgium, carried all of their objectives, advancing a mile.

The Americans were so enthusiastic in their push against the Germans that they had to be restrained by their officers from going too far.

They are now holding all of the line that they were ordered to take.

Operations yesterday in this area were confined to patrol fighting.

The Americans had their fighting on Saturday and Sunday, but this was a minor battle compared with the activities of the British on a fifty-mile front. However, it showed that the "Yankees are on the job."

The initial encounter was important from a sentimental standpoint, as it struck a blow for the freedom of the Belgians, who received the Americans with open arms.

The American line is now some distance east of Mont Kemmel, halting any advance from the enemy's outpost trenches.

During the fighting, M. Torry, formerly an expert accountant living in Washington Heights, Brooklyn, gave an example of cool-headed strategy. Torry was commanding a patrol of six doughboys when he suddenly sighted twenty Germans in the dusk. It was a tight situation, but was overcome by Torry's wit. The American patrol commander sent two privates down a stream astride a log of wood, paddling with their hands and feet. The men had their rifles strapped to their backs and made their way to the opposite side of the German group, where they landed.

Then the two doughboys opened fire upon the Germans while their companions began shooting at the boches from the other side. After several Germans had been wounded the remaining fled, thinking they had been surrounded.

## TODAY'S WAR MAP



Shaded Sections Show Advances of Allies.

## BREACH IN WOTAN LINE, DISASTER

London Finds It Hard to Re-press Confidence—Gains Sensational.

## MAN-TO-MAN STRUGGLE

Forced Upon Enemy Despite His Efforts by Breaking Queant Switch.

London, Sept. 3.—The sensational breaking of the famous Drocourt-Queant switch line after a series of important allied advances, with great captures of men and materials, has made an indelible impression here.

While too great confidence that the success can be maintained is deprecated and while the expectation is general that the enemy will make the most desperate efforts to recover the position, the blow is regarded as one of the worst disasters inflicted upon the Germans during the whole war, and one which must cause their high command the deepest anxiety.

The belief is general that the switch line is the main system of German defense and that there is nothing equally strong behind it. Consequently its loss, if it becomes final, opens the widest possibilities.

Its loss would involve the evacuation of the French coal fields, perhaps even of the Flanders coast, says the Mail, and would imperil the German hold on Douai, Valenciennes, with Cambrai, which are essential to Hindenburg for maneuvering his armies. The switch line is thus the pivot of the whole German front and its breach means the enemy have forced the enemy to a struggle of man against man, which he had used all of his ingenuity to avoid.

The Telegraph, also noting the danger of a German counter-attack, says: "If the Germans cannot stand before Douai, Cambrai, and St. Quentin they can stand nowhere this side of the German frontier. If it is possible for them to fight harder and throw in reserves at a swifter rate than they have done in the last few days they will do so. We doubt the possibility of this, however, and expect the enemy to be completely carried much farther than they ever intended."

Other commentators remark that the Germans now pretend that they are retiring according to plans, and are convinced that the retirement will be a complete success.

## FACES IMPEACHMENT

Chief of Police of Indianapolis Charged With Operating Blind Tiger.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 3.—Chief of Police George V. Coffin, whose impeachment is sought by City Councilmen Dr. O. B. Pettigrew, who charges Coffin with operating a blind tiger and gambling room, in a room over the county jail, today demanded a public hearing of the charges. "The charges are absolutely false," declared Coffin.

Dr. Pettigrew began the impeachment proceedings late Monday night.

PERSHING COMMENDS  
MEN FOR BRAVERY

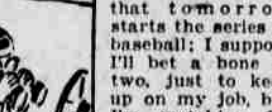
Paris, Sept. 3.—Gen. Pershing officially commends and congratulates Lieut. Owens, former New York police man; Perry M. Mathis, of Cincinnati, O.; and Stephen Dresson, of Westbrook, Me., all members of the Fordham University Ambulance unit, for heroic exploits and rescue under fire.

"It is gratifying to the commander-in-chief," writes Gen. Pershing, "to have such men, who are ever ready to voluntarily risk their lives and to face the greatest dangers for the sake of others, numbered in the American expeditionary force."

Cooler, Says Billy Possum.

I don't feel as a keen, impatient throb, that tomorrow starts the series of baseball; I suppose I'll bet a bone or two, just to keep up on my job, but I'm watching for another town to fall.

The weather? Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler tonight and Wednesday.

ATTACK MADE ON  
ADMINISTRATION

Senator Sherman Bitterly Protests Against Alleged "Personal Government."

## COL. HOUSE TARGET

Illinois Senator Charges Government Control of Utilities Is Wrongfully Used.

Washington, Sept. 3.—In a lengthy prepared address on what he called "unofficial and personal government," Senator Sherman, of Illinois, republican, made a scathing attack in the senate today on President Wilson and the administration, particularly Col. E. M. House, the president's personal friend and adviser.

With ironical references to the president's recent statement that "politics is adjourned," the senator asserted that, having elected the president "almost single-handed," Col. House and a coterie of Texas politicians "are in the saddle and they are doing politics in the same old way."

Under present war powers, he said, the administration is placing control of the country in the hands of a few politicians and labor leaders, to be used relentlessly for the election of party candidates now and a president in 1920.

"I denounce," he added, "a political autocracy covertly engaged when the nation is in the stress of war, in undermining institutional civil liberty."

Former Washington soldiers at Valley Forge were drunkards and chicken thieves, only to be declared by executive proclamation to be the most capable official that distinguished functionary ever knew."

Col. House was characterized by Senator Sherman as "this alleged, unelected, unofficial assistant president."

The senator gave an analysis of a novel said to have been written by Col. House, which he described as an autobiography telling a tale of politics, civil war, love and reform with a meat axe showing how to get rid of the constitution.

Secretary Baker was referred to as "one who thinks of the war as 3,000 miles away, talks glibly of quantity production of combat airplanes, delays the draft law amendment of 1918 three months, opposes universal training and says: 'Washington soldiers at Valley Forge were drunkards and chicken thieves, only to be declared by executive proclamation to be the most capable official that distinguished functionary ever knew.'"

Regarding Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Senator Sherman said he had made "some sparkling contributions to trade," including the "shocking information that the high cost of living was caused by too many delivery wagons, an epic on fish and clams, along with a sonnet or two on sheep-killing dogs."

Former Secretary Bryan, the senator declared, resigned when he had "played second fiddle long enough and his power for harm had waned." After Bryan's resignation, Mr. Sherman said, the office of secretary of state was "shuffled about as plunder to suit partisan ends."

Declaring the administration seeks even to dictate republican candidates in republican states, the senator said, "Ford is to be made senator from Michigan by executive order."

Denouncing what he described as socialist plans of a coterie of politicians silded and plied by a group of theorizing, intolerant intellectuals, Senator Sherman continued:

Government Control Mere Name. "Government control is a mere name. As now exercised by this administration it is the threshold of permanent political ownership and operation."

"On all questions related to labor, Gompers is practically president. Burleson controls the physical agencies for communication of thought, and McAdoo the railways, and the country finances. Slip off the mask of alleged government ownership and see behind it the revealed political ownership and control of Gompers, Burleson and McAdoo for partisan purposes to be used relentlessly to elect party candidates now and in 1920 a president."

"Politics adjourned. Worse, more rampant, rancorous partisan politics never abused the patriotism and generosity of the American people. Against the clandestine partisan politics of this administration hidden, under the thick clouds of war, I raise my voice reasonably in remonstrance."

LENINE SHOT WITH  
POISONED BULLETS

Thousands of Suspected Revolutionists Removed From Moscow as Result.

Copenhagen, Sept. 3.—Nikolai Lenin, head of the provisional government of Russia, was shot with poisoned explosive bullets, according to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt.

Attending physicians fear that pyemia (a form of blood poisoning attended by abscesses, chills and fever) may develop. Since the shooting of Lenin by Doering Kaplan last Friday, thousands of suspected revolutionists have been removed from Moscow by the police.

They also have issued proclamations declaring every armed person shall be executed, and threatening internment for anyone attempting to agitate the public.

CONVALESCENT AMERICANS BEING TRANSFERRED TO COAST To Be Taken Care of at Red Cross Hospital at Paignton, England.

Paignton, Eng., Aug. 20.—(Correspondence of A. P.)—Many convalescent American soldiers are being transferred to the American Red Cross hospital on the south Devonshire coast here. The hospital is the former home of a wealthy American, who turned it into an American hospital for British privates early in the war. It is now occupied almost entirely by American enlisted men, sick and wounded.

This particular section of southern England is known for its abundance of sunshine and its bracing air. The hospital at present has a capacity of about 300 beds and is staffed throughout by American doctors and nurses.

GERMANS EVACUATE LENS  
UNDER TERRIFIC BLOWS

Queant and Wolverghen Occupied by the British. Ten Thousand Prisoners Caged Result of Breach Effected at Queant—Developments South Hinted as "Interesting."

London, Sept. 3.—(12:55 p.m.)—British troops, advancing on a wide front in northern France and Belgium, have taken Lens, Queant and Wolverghen, in Flanders, two miles south of Kemmel. The Germans, under the terrific blows of the British, evacuated Lens and Wolverghen, the British moving in.

By a powerful drive against the southern end of the Wotan line, the British occupied Queant.

Lens is the key to the French coal fields, which the Germans have held since the early days of the war.

Queant is the chief bastion on which the southern end of the Wotan switch line rests.

Prisoners Not All Counted. It is estimated that more than 10,000 German prisoners were captured yesterday when the British broke through the Drocourt-Queant switch. It is, however, believed this number is far below that actually taken. The prisoners taken this morning have not yet been counted. The German retirement in Flanders continues.

1:45 p.m.—The enemy is retiring along the whole battle front, Field Marshal Haig reported today. Queant has been in British hands since last night, the official announcement said.

Found Towns Unoccupied. The British advanced two miles to the eastward of the Wotan line and are now three miles from the new German lines. The new line is west of Buissy and past Pronville, which the allies now hold, and thence west of Boursies. The British hold Doignies, Veln, Bertincourt and Roquigny. This represents an advance of four miles on a twenty-mile front.

When the British moved into Queant and Pronville they found both places unoccupied. Contrary to expectations, the enemy has not reacted heavily with a view to the recapture of the Queant-Drocourt line, but has left the British in undisputed possession of it.

The British found Doignies and Veln unoccupied.

"Interesting Situation" in South. The situation in the southern part of the battlefield is said to be extremely interesting, but nothing more can be said for the moment.

Also, contrary to expectations, no German counter attacks were delivered south of the Scarpe. The German retirement in that region has been hastened toward their new defensive positions behind the Canal du Nord and between Bremeries and Mouviere.

Eleven Boche Divisions. Eleven German divisions were identified on a front of 8,000 yards. (Eleven German divisions would be approximately 132,000 men).

In storming the Drocourt-Queant line, the Canadians assisted the English troops and carried everything before them. Along this line the enemy was heavily defeated in his prepared defenses and is retiring on virtually the whole battle front.

Take Village South Scarpe. London, Sept. 3.—(5 p.m.)—Carrying their attack to the northeast of Arras, the British today captured the village of Hamblain-les-Pres, just to the south of the Scarpe, in the direction of Douai.

Berlin Announces Attack. Berlin, Sept. 3, via London.—South and east of Arras the British have succeeded, with strong superior forces, in throwing back our infantry line on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai high road, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters. Northwest of Queant and on the northern fringe of Noreuil, the statement says, we held the enemy thrust.

Australians Progress. With the British Armies in France, Sept. 3.—(12:31 p.m.)—The British today pushed forward well to the east of Noreuil, and the Australians made steady progress to the east of Peronne.

ARTILLERY DUELS RAGE ON SOMME FRONT

German Raiding Parties Attempt to Approach Allied Lines, but Are Driven Off.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Artillery duels raged all night along the Somme front and between the Oise and Aisne rivers, the French war office announced today.

German raiding parties tried to approach the allied lines on the Vesle river and in the Vosges mountains, but were thrown back without obtaining results.

Americans are fighting on the Vesle and in the Vosges.

During the course of the night there were artillery actions on the Somme front and between the Oise and Aisne rivers.

Attempted German raids on the Vesle and in the Vosges were without result.

STEAMER SHELLED BY SUB, BUT ESCAPES

Washington, Sept. 3.—The steamer Westhaven was shelled by a German submarine forty miles off Halifax on Aug. 31, but escaped, according to reports reaching the navy department today.

REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT IN BULGARIA

King Ferdinand Leaves Sofia Under Mysterious Circumstances.

London, Sept. 3.—Revolution has broken out in Bulgaria, according to reports today from Bern. The report of the revolt has not been confirmed from any source.

Part of the royal palace at Sofia was blown up by the revolutionaries. Wholesale desertions are occurring in the Bulgarian army.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria recently left Sofia under mysterious circumstances. At the time it was reported on reliable authority that the king's absence was due to the growing strength of the anti-German party. Afterwards the king was said to be at a German health resort suffering from a nervous breakdown.